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NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM SURINAM AND VENEZUELA

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A study of specimens in the American Museum of Natural History and in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela, has shown the following new subspecies that seem worthy of recognition.

Unless otherwise indicated the specimens examined are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Names of colors have been capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color standards and color nomenclature."

Aratinga pertinax surinama, new subspecies

TYPE: From Surinam. No. 474483, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 10, 1900, by B. Chunkoo.

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *A. p. chrysophrys* of the interior of British Guiana in having the orange on the head not confined to a variably extensive, but well-defined ring around the eye but extending over the cheeks and forward to the bill, and narrowly across the forehead; this area is not so extensively yellow as in *pertinax* and *xanthogenia* from Curacao and Bonaire Islands, but is more so than in all the other races; throat and breast paler, yellowish green instead of brownish.

RANGE: Surinam and Cayenne and along the coast of British Guiana to the delta of the Orinoco River in Venezuela.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Fore part of crown dull greenish blue, merging anteriorly into a whitish area and then narrowly orange against the bill; rest of crown uniform with nape and mantle

LOCALITIES LISTED¹

12	Acarigua	39	Campo Alegre Valley
15	Adícora	74	Candelaria
61	Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar	29	Caracas
58	Altagracia (Bolívar)	31	Carenero
27	Altagracia de Orituco	42	Caripe
23	Altamira, Hacienda	80	Cataniapo, Río
3	Apón, Río	61	Ciudad Bolívar
30	Aricagua (Miranda)	9	Ciudad Bolivia
14	Arure	40	Cocollar
80	Atures	55	Cuchivero, Río
35	Barcelona	37	Cumaná
36	Bergantín	16	Cumarebo
53	Cabruta	6	El Amparo
54	Caicara	44	El Baúl
45	Calabozo	60	El Cambur
47	Camaguán	13	El Cují

¹ These include those listed by Zimmer (1950, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1475, pp. 18-19).

(nape with several abnormal yellow feathers on one side); mantle Parrot Green; rest of back and uropygium approaching Scheele's Green, the longer upper tail-coverts bordered basally by lemon yellow; side of head, including supra-ocular region, lores, and a narrow band across forehead, Cadmium Yellow; lower part of malar region yellowish brown. Throat and breast Olive-Ocher, merging into the yellowish green of sides, flanks, shanks, anterior abdomen, and under tail-coverts, this in turn merging into the Orange of lower abdomen. Primaries Light Violet Blue edged

77	E1 Oso	51	Pariaguán
65	E1 Palmar	74	Paurai-tepui, Mt.
43	E1 Pilar	63	Piaocá
78	E1 Platanal	70	Ptari-tepui
49	E1 Socorro	80	Puerto Ayacucho
76	Frechal (Brazil)	21	Puerto Cabello
11	Guanare	34	Puerto Real (Islas Los Frailes)
56	Guaniamo, Caño	72	Roraima, Mt.
7	Guasdualito	40	San Antonio de Maturín
66	Guasipati	39	San Antonio del Golfo
25	La Caimana	4	San Carlos (Zulia)
24	La Cienaga (Aragua)	26	San Casimiro
23	La Cumbre (Sierra Carabobo)	21	San Esteban
69	La Paragua	18	San Felipe
10	La Veguita	48	San Fernando de Apure
41	Laguna Campoma	82	San Fernando de Atabapo
38	Laguna Grande del Obispo	31	San José de Río Chico
62	Las Barrancas	81	Sanariapo
21	Las Quigüas	8	Santa Bárbara (Barinas)
22	Las Trincheras	4	Santa Bárbara (Zulia)
75	Limão (Brazil)	50	Santa Marfa de Ipíre
36	Los Altos	52	Santa Rita
34	Los Frailes, Islas	57	Santa Rosalía (Bolívar)
81	Maipures (Colombia)	73	Santa Teresa, Hato (Bolívar)
33	Margarita, Isla de	5	Santo Domingo
60	Maripa	59	Suapure
79	Meta, mouth of Río	69	Tigre, Cerro
14	Moruy	32	Tortuga, Isla
27	Negro, Cerro (Miranda)	17	Tucacas
84	Negro, Rio (Brazil)	68	Tumeremo
19	Nirgua	12	Turén
67	Nuria	20	Urama
28	Ocumare del Tuy	22	Valencia
64	Orinoco Delta	2	Villa del Rosario
46	Palenque	83	Yapacana, Cerro
1	Paraguaiopoa	78	Yaví, Cerro
		71	Yuruaní, Río

largely with Olympic Blue X China Blue, with basal part of outer webs near Zinc Green; the inner edges and tips dusky; secondaries similar, with the amount of green increasing on inner feathers; tertials and upper wing-coverts green, uniform with mantle; outer primary-coverts edged with dusky; under side of remiges Chaetura Drab; under primary-coverts uniform with under surface of wing; rest of under wing-coverts yellowish green. Rectrices green, uniform with wings and mantle, the median ones bluish toward tip; all but median pair with a fine yellowish inner border; under surface of tail Lime Green X Olive-Yellow, brighter on narrow inner edge (except on median pair). Bill (in dried skin) brownish olive; feet brown. Wing, 134 mm.; tail, 97 (worn); culmen from cere, 20; tarsus, 15.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to that of *chrysophrys*. Range of measurements (specimens from Surinam): type and two adult males: wing, 131–137 (134.3) mm.; tail (worn), 97–112 (102); culmen from cere, 19–20 (19.6); three adult females: wing, 131–135 (132.9); tail (two unworn), 103.5–105 (102.8); culmen from cere, 18–19 (18.3); three adults of undetermined sex: wing, 127–132.5 (129.8); tail, 89–101 (96.6); culmen from cere, 18–20 (18.3). Measurements of *chrysophrys* (specimens from the interior of British Guiana and Mt. Roraima): four adult males: wing, 137–143 (140); tail, 102.5–106 (103.7); culmen from cere, 19–20 (19.7); four adult females: wing, 134–140 (139); tail, 99–111 (103.2); culmen from cere, 18–20 (18.7); one adult of undetermined sex: wing, 143; tail, 106.5; culmen from cere, 19.

Hitherto the birds from Surinam, Cayenne, and the coastal region of British Guiana have been called *chrysophrys*, but manifestly they do not agree with Swainson's original description of "circle around the orbits. . . golden yellow. . ." These birds have orange faces, while those from the far interior of British Guiana correspond to Swainson's description.

Swainson, in the original account, says it "Inhabits the interior of Guiana. Mr. Schomburgk," so, presumably, Schomburgk skins were used for the description. Two specimens in the British Museum are labeled "British Guiana. Schomburgk. Presented by Royal Geographical Society" and "British Guiana. ex. coll. Schomburgk." These are similar to the Annai and Roraima specimens in the American Museum of Natural History, and it is even possible that it was from these skins that Swainson made his description. The specimens collected by Schomburgk

apparently came not only from the savanna country which lies in the southern part of British Guiana but more precisely from the Makusi Indian country, and very likely from the Annai region on the Rupununi River which Schomburgk visited and which we designate as restricted type locality of *chrysophrys*.

Cabanis (*in* Schomburgk, 1848, Reisen in Britisch-Guiana, vol. 3, p. 728, which is an annotated list of Schomburgk's collection) quotes Schomburgk in regard to *C. pertinax*: "Kommt nur in der Savanne vor. . . Die Macusis nennen ihn ebenfalls *Tumih-Tumih*." That shows that the habitat was given as the Macusi savanna country, which lies far to the southeast of Mt. Roraima.

Schomburgk (1922, Travels in British Guiana [English translation by Roth], vol. 1, p. 279) says: "The Pacaraima Range. . . forms. . . the boundary line between the immense savannahs of Southern, and the luxuriant virgin forests of Northern, Guiana." On page 288 he says: "Annay village lies at the source of the stream [Annai Creek] on the eastern foot of the Annay Range. In the Macusi language Annay means maize. . . ."

Specimens from Mt. Roraima are also typical of *chrysophrys*, as might be expected since the great savanna region reaches to its southern and western base. The series from Piacoa, Venezuela, on the Orinoco Delta, shows that the new subspecies apparently follows the coast at least that far to the northwestward. Río Uairén, Venezuela, lies 80 kilometers southwest from Mt. Roraima on the Pacaraima Range in the same geographical area; farther to the south, in Brazil, and in the same savanna region, are Rio Cotinga and Rio Surumú where *chrysophrys* also occurs.

Occasional specimens occur in the range of *surinama*, especially near the coast of British Guiana, with the yellow eye-ring instead of yellow face. These may be immature, as suggested by Todd (*in litt.*), or may merely be individual variants. The population of that region is thus somewhat mixed.

We have been unable to find an available name for this population. The various names applied at times to members of the species either belong definitely to other subspecies of *pertinax* or are quite outside this species. Such is *Conurus cayennensis* Swainson (1820, Zoological illustrations, vol. 1, pl. 1) which is certainly not *Aratinga pertinax aeruginosa*, although it is placed in the synonymy of *Conurus aeruginosus* in the "Catalogue of birds in the British Museum" (1891, vol. 20, p. 195); it may be a *Brotogeris*. *Conurus cayennensis* Gray (1849, The genera of

birds, vol. 3, app., p. 19) is in much the same position, being an emendation of *Arara cajana* Lesson (1831, *Traité d'ornithologie*, p. 188) which, in turn, is a synonym of *Aratinga leucophthalma*.

***Aratinga pertinax venezuelae*, new subspecies**

TYPE: From Altamira, Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela. No. 474454, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected November 6, 1897, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie.

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *A. p. margaritensis* by smaller size, by averaging paler green, more yellowish, on the upper parts, and by a tendency for the inner webs of the rectrices to be edged with yellow, as seen from above, especially toward the base and occasionally on the whole basal part of the inner web. Differs additionally from *chrysophrys* by having less orange on the abdomen.

RANGE: The mainland of Venezuela, except the Orinoco Delta region occupied by *surinama*, the Mt. Roraima region occupied by *chrysophrys*, and the western part of the State of Zulia where *aeruginosa* occurs; also extreme eastern Colombia at Maipures on the upper Orinoco.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Fore part of crown dull greenish blue, merging anteriorly into a narrow buffy area with a few orange feathers against the bill; rest of crown darker than the Lettuce Green of the mantle and the light Lettuce Green of the uropygium; ocular ring prominently Cadmium Yellow; lores and side of head light Dresden Brown, a little darker than the throat. Throat Buffy Citrine X Light Brownish Olive, passing into Buffy Olive on the anterior breast; this merges rather abruptly into Javel Green X Cosse Green on the posterior breast, and this in turn into the yellowish Javel Green sides, shanks, abdomen, and under tail-coverts; abdomen with subterminal parts of the feathers orange, tips yellowish green. Primaries, in dorsal view, largely near dark Jouvence Blue, becoming Peacock Green on outer webs basad; the inner edges (broadly) and tips blackish; secondaries similar, with the amount of green increasing on inner feathers; tertials and upper wing-coverts green, uniform with mantle; under side of remiges and under primary-coverts Chaetura Drab; rest of under wing-coverts and axillaries yellowish green. Rectrices, in dorsal aspect, green uniform with wings and mantle, the median ones slightly bluish toward tip; all but median pair with a yellowish inner border more extensive basally; under sur-

face of tail (except on median pair) Lime-Green X Olive-Yellow, brighter on narrow inner edge. Bill (in dried skin) brownish olive; feet brown. Wing, 129.5 mm.; tail, 106; culmen from cere, 18; tarsus, 14.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Range of measurements: type and eight other adult males (from Altagracia and Caicara): wing, 124–136 (129.5) mm.; tail, 93–106.5 (100.5); culmen from base, 16–18 (17.3); 11 adult females: wing, 123–132 (127.1); tail, 86.5–104 (99.1); culmen from cere, 16–18 (17.6). Measurements of *margaritensis*: 10 adult males: wing, 135–143 (138.7); tail (six skins only, others worn), 115–123 (120.5); culmen from cere (nine skins), 19–21 (20.2); six adult females: wing, 131–140 (137); tail, 110–125 (116.1); culmen from cere, 18–20 (19.1). The overlap of the wing length is very slight in the two forms. Only one male and one female of either form have the measurement credited to the other subspecies.

Aratinga pertinax chrysogenys Massena and Souancé

Massena and Souancé in 1854 (Rev. et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. 6, p. 72) described *Conurus chrysogenys* from the "Rio Negro et la Colombie." Characters were given distinguishing it from *pertinax*. The identification of *chrysogenys* is not perfectly certain from the original description, but a short time later Souancé (1857, Iconographie des perroquets, pl. 11) published a colored figure of one of the two Rio Negro birds in the Massena collection (now in the British Museum) under the name *Conurus chrysophrys*, and in spite of the difference in the adopted name (*chrysogenys* is not cited even in synonymy) this plate supplements the description of *chrysogenys* and demonstrates the characters of that supposed form. In recent years, the possibility that a recognizable subspecies of *pertinax* exists on the Rio Negro has been overlooked or discounted, and Massena and Souancé's name has been placed in synonymy, while the Rio Negro has sometimes been omitted from the range of any subspecies of the group.

In the material we have examined in connection with the present study are six examples from the upper Rio Negro, Brazil, that agree excellently with Souancé's plate 11 and also with the description of *chrysogenys* and leave no doubt of the identity of both references and these birds. *Chrysogenys* proves to be one of the strongly differentiated subspecies of the species and decidedly worth recognition. It is characterized by the depth of coloration

of various areas. The top of the head is regularly dark and bluish in tone, with no pale frontal band; the back is dark green; the remiges are more extensively blue than usual; the sides of the head below the yellow orbital ring, including the auriculars, the throat, and the breast are notably dark brown; the orange tinge on the middle of the belly is darker and more uniform and extensive than in all other subspecies.

Consequently we revive the name *chrysogenys* Massena and Souancé for this population whose range seems to be restricted to the middle-upper Rio Negro, Brazil, and for which we suggest Yavanarí as restricted type locality. Whether the specimen recorded from below Ayrão, on the lower Rio Negro, belongs to this form or not is uncertain, but the skin in the British Museum from Santa Isabel should be *chrysogenys*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. p. ocularis.—PANAMÁ: Sevilla Island, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Brava Island, 1 ♀; Gobernador Island, 1 ♂; Insoleta Island, 1 ♂; Cebaco Island, 1 ♂; Notá-Coclé, 1 ♂; Boquerón, Chiriquí, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Bogava, 1 ♂; Panamá, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

A. p. aeruginosa.—COLOMBIA: Magdalena River, 50–100 feet, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); La Playa, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Calamar, 1 ♂; north Antioquia, 1 (?); Santa Marta, 1 (?). VENEZUELA (ESTADO ZULIA): Paraguaipoa, 1¹; Villa del Rosario¹, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Apón, 1 ♂¹; Santa Bárbara, 1¹; San Carlos, 2 (?).

A. p. arubensis.—ARUBA: 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

A. p. pertinax.—CURAÇAO: 2 ♂, 2 ♀. ST. THOMAS: 12 ♂, 7 ♀, 3 (?).

A. p. xanthogenia.—BONAIRE: 5 ♂, 3 ♀.

A. p. tortugensis.—VENEZUELA: Isla Tortuga, 1 ♂, 5 ♂¹, 3 ♀, 4 ♀¹, 2 (?)¹.

A. p. margaritensis.—VENEZUELA: Isla de Margarita, 3 ♂, 8 ♂¹, 1 ♀, 6 ♀¹, 1 (?), 13 (?)²; Puerto Real, Islas Los Frailes, 1 ♀¹.

A. p. venezuelae.—VENEZUELA: Arure, Paraguaná, 1 ♂; Moruy, 1 ♂¹, 1 ♀; Adícora, 1 ♂¹; El Cují, 1 ♂; Tucacas, 2 ♂; San Felipe, 2 ♀¹; Nirgua¹, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Urama, 4 ♂¹, 2 ♀¹; San Esteban, 1 (?)³; Las Quiguas, 1 ♂, 1 ♂¹; Valencia, 1 (?); Ocumare del Tuy, 1 ♂¹; Carenero¹, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; San José de Río Chico, 1 ♀¹; Aricagua, 1 ♂¹; Barcelona¹, 6 ♂, 3 ♀; Los Altos¹, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Bergantín, 1 ♀¹; Cumaná, 1 (?); San Antonio del Golfo, 1 ♂¹; Laguna Campoma, 1 ♀¹; Laguna Grande del Obispo, 1 ♂¹; El Pilar, 1 ♂¹; Caripe¹, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Cocollar, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 4²; Campos Alegre Valley, 1 ♂; San Antonio de Maturín, 1 ♂; "Bermudez," 1 (?); Altagracia de Orituco¹, 4 ♂, 5 ♀, 3 (?); Santa María de Ipíre¹, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 (?); Turén, 1 ♂¹; Ciudad Bolívar¹, 2 ♂, 1 (?); Santa Rita¹, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Altagracia, 4 ♂, 5 ♀; Caicara, 1 ♂, 4 ♂¹, 3 ♀, 3 ♀¹, 6 (?)¹; Suapure, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Maripa, 2 ♂, 1 ♂¹; El Cambur¹, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Santa Rosalía, 2 ♂¹; Guasdualito¹, 4 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Ciudad Bolívar, 2 ♂, 3 ♂¹.

¹ Specimens in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela.

² Specimens in the Chicago Natural History Museum.

³ Specimens in the British Museum (Natural History).

Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Tigre¹, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; La Paragua, 1 ♂¹; Nuria¹, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tumeremo, 1 ♂¹; Sanariapo, 1 ♀¹; "Upper Orinoco¹," 1 ♀, 1 (?); El Platanal¹, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. COLOMBIA: Maipures, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

A. p. surinama.—CAYENNE: "Guyana Française," 1 (?)²; "Guyane," 1 (?)²; Cayenne, 2 (?)³, 5⁴. SURINAM: Kwata, 1 ♂ (type); Paramaribo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ♀³, 3 (?)¹; Saramaca River, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BRITISH GUIANA: Wismar, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Warema Creek, 2 (?)³; Bonasika River, 1 (?)³; Essequibo River, 1 ♂³; Abary River, 1 ♀³, 2 (?)³, 2⁵; Buxton, 5⁶; Canal No. 2, Georgetown, 1⁶; Georgetown, 1⁶. VENEZUELA: Piaocá, 3 ♂¹, 1 ♂⁶, 2 ♀¹; Las Barrancas, 1 ♂.

A. p. chrysophrys.—BRITISH GUIANA: Annai, 2 ♂, 1 ♂⁶, 1 ♀⁶, 2 ♀; Essequibo River, 1 (?), 3 (?)⁵; Mountains of the Moon, 1 (?)³; upper Takutu Mountains, 2 (?)³; Quonga³, 1 ♂, 2 (?); "British Guiana," 2 ♂³, 1 ♀³, 1 (?)³, 1 ♂⁶, 1 ♂¹; "British Guiana, Schomburgk," 2 (?). VENEZUELA: Mt. Roraima, 1 ♂, 2 ♂³, 1 ♀, 2 ♂², 2 ♀², 1 ♀³, 1 ♀⁶, 1 (?)², 2 (?)⁷; Río Yuruani, Roraima, 1 (?)³; Hato Santa Teresa, Río Uairén¹, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Frechal, Rio Surumú, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Limão, Rio Cotinga, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

A. p. chrysogenys.—BRAZIL: Yavanarí, Rio Negro, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Tabocal, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Amazilia fimbriata obscuricauda, new subspecies

TYPE: From Guasdualito, State of Apure, Venezuela. No. 36744, Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela. Adult male collected October 29, 1946, by Manuel Castro. (On deposit at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *A. f. elegantissima* in having darker, more dusky, crown and darker, more purplish or blackish, median rectrices.

RANGE: The western llanos of Venezuela and eastern Colombia from the base of the Andes on the north to the Río Arauca on the south and Río Portuguesa on the east.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown dusky, with a trace of green on the terminal margins of the feathers, giving a slightly scallopde appearance; back Bice Green, merging into the more yellowish nape and rump; upper tail-coverts dark greenish bronze, more coppery on the longer feathers; sides of head dusky greenish, with a white post-ocular spot. Chin, throat, and breast lustrous metallic Cendre Green; sides, flanks, and axillaries Bice Green;

¹ Specimens in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela.

² Specimens in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

³ Specimens in the British Museum (Natural History).

⁴ Specimens in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

⁵ Specimens in the Chicago Natural History Museum.

⁶ Specimens in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

⁷ Specimens in the United States National Museum.

abdomen and shanks white; under tail-coverts white, with dull brownish shaft streaks. Wings Dusky Purplish Gray; lesser upper wing-coverts Bice Green; under primary-coverts blackish, lesser ones Bice Green. Upper side of tail, except median rectrices, Plumbeous Black, very narrowly and faintly tipped with grayish; median rectrices blackish, with a slight coppery tinge, merging into Plumbeous Black terminally; under side of tail dull steely blue-black. Bill (in life) "black, base rose, black tip"; (in dried skin, mandible flesh colored with dusky tip); feet "black"; iris "dark." Wing, 57 mm.; tail, 29; exposed culmen, 19.6; culmen from base, 23; tarsus, 5.

REMARKS: Sexes similar. Size similar to that of *elegantissima*. Range of measurements: type and four adult males: wing, 54–57 (54.9) mm.; tail, 28–30 (28.8); exposed culmen, 18.5–19.6 (19.1); one adult female: wing, 53; tail, 27, exposed culmen, 19. Measurements of *elegantissima* (from Estados Miranda, Carabobo, and Yaracuy); four adult males: 54.5–58.2 (56); tail, 29–31 (29.7); exposed culmen, 18–19 (18.5); five adult females: wing, 50.5–55 (52.4); tail, 27–30 (28.5); exposed culmen, 20–21 (20.1).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*A. f. fimbriata*¹.—CAYENNE: 32. SURINAM: 18. BRITISH GUIANA: 5. VENEZUELA: Estado Bolívar, 9, 5²; Territorio Amazonas, 11, 25². BRAZIL: 5. COLOMBIA: 8.

A. f. fimbriata × *elegantissima*.—VENEZUELA¹: Estado Bolívar, 23².

A. f. elegantissima.—VENEZUELA¹: Estado Bolívar, 20, 28²; Monagas, 1; Anzoátegui, 4²; Guárico, 31²; Sucre, 1²; Miranda, 6²; Distrito Federal, 2; Aragua, 1²; Carabobo, 5, 6²; Yaracuy, 4²; Falcón, 1².

*A. f. obscuricauda*².—VENEZUELA: Guasdualito (Estado Apure), 6 ♂ (including type), 9 (?); El Amparo (Apure), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Santo Domingo (Táchira), 7 ♂; Santa Bárbara (Barinas), 1 ♂; La Veguita (Barinas), 1 ♂; Guanare (Portuguesa), 2 ♂; Turén (Portuguesa), 1 ♂, 1 (?); Acarigua (Portuguesa), 2 ♂; El Baúl (Cojedes), 1 ♂; Camaguán (Guárico), 2 ♂.

*A. f. apicalis*¹.—COLOMBIA: 1.

*A. f. fluviatilis*¹.—COLOMBIA: 1. ECUADOR: 17.

*A. f. laeta*¹.—PERÚ: 36. BRAZIL: 6.

*A. f. alia*¹.—BRAZIL: 70.

*A. f. nigricauda*¹.—BRAZIL: 104. BOLIVIA: 1.

*A. f. tephrocephala*¹.—BRAZIL: 7.

¹ For localities and sexes, see Zimmer (1950, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1475, pp. 19–20).

² Specimens in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela.